THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

BELL'S RECORD.

We hope every man, be he a Democrat or Unionist, who wishes to give an intelligent vote, in view of the charge of unsoundness being made by Democratic journals against John Bell, will read his record. A purer, sounder, more Southern, more National record was never held by a Southern man. There is nothing inconsistent with Southern rights, nothing that is not at the same time National, because his record is based upon the Constitution. Read it and see what becomes of this miserable charge of unsoundness. Read! Read!! Read!!!

For Compromise.

"He, sir, who shall renounce the extremes of both these great parties, as dangerous to order and union—he, who by his talents, experience and weight of character shall succeed in placing himself at the head of a great constitutional party, and shall become the advocate of the administration of the Government upon the principles of Compromise, as it was understood to have operated in the formation of the Constitution, will serve the highest gratitude of his country."—[See Congressional Debates, vol. 5, p. 349.]

So spoke John Bell in 1829, and singular enough he now stands at the head of a Constitutional party pledged to the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws.

Danger of Disunion.

"Sir, I am no alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see and hear connected with this subject, when I look at the growing distraction of the country, I feel myself justified in designating the sum of what I shall say upon this question as *a plea for the Union.* Upon such a subject, upon an occasion so interesting, I shall not consider myself as the representative of any particular section or interest. I shall not consider myself either as a tariff or anti-tariff man. I claim to be considered, and to be heard as a representative of the whole country, most anxiously concerned for its permanent prosperity, its stability and glory. I claim to be heard as the advocate of higher interests than those which are the immediate subject of consideration."

So patriotically, so nobly spoke John Bell in 1832, when pleading for the Union. So national were his opinions in 1832, when South Carolina threatened to dissolve the Union upon the anti-tariff plea.

Anti-Sectional.

"AS LONG AS MODERATION AND THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION shall preside over the aministration of the federal government, ANY FACTION WHICH SHALL SEEK TO DIVIDE THE UNION either by rousing a sense of INJUSTICE and INEQUALITY in the action of the Government in one section, or by seizing upon the DELICATE and INFLAMABLE question of slavery in the other, can always be shorn of its strength and defeated in its object, without the slightest sensation in our system."

So, with prophetic vision spoke John Bell in 1835.

THE REAL DANGER TO OUR SYSTEM, AS IN EVERY OTHER FREE GOVERNMENT, IS A VIOLENT PARTY ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF.

So spoke John Bell in 1835.

Pro-Slavery.

The proposition being to repeal the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery, the vote was as follows.

YEAS —Messrs. Atchison, BELL, Berrien, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule and Yulee —18

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, Felch, Greene, HAMLIN, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Whitcombe —30. (Cong. Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1254.

Compromise.

Sir, to suppose there is one member of this body who is not ready to sacrifice, to concede something of his individual sentiments, to secure an adjustment of questions —were he untrammeled by pledges, to which he may owe his position here, and which he may not violate without dishonor—to suppose there is one man here from the North or the South, who, upon a cold and selfish calculation of personal advancement, would insist upon extreme issues, IS TO SUPPOSE HIM A WRETCH WHO DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE.

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

Humanity of Slavery.

"But, sir, humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of diffusion and extention into any new territory adapted to his condition: and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellect. No, sir, it is not a principle of humanity that dictates the anti-extention policy of New York."

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

The Power of our Government due to Slavery.

"Sir, making all due allowances for American enterprize and the energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of the Government, I DOUBT WHETHER THE POWER AND THE RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED MORE THAN HALF THEIR PRESENT EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS, BUT FOR THE SO MUCH REVILED INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY."

So spoke John Bell in 1850, and yet Southerners appear to believe that he is anti-slavery in his views. Away with such hypocricy!

Opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

"Is it wise, is it expedient to disturb the Missouri Compromise? Does the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the act of 1820, promise such important and beneficent results to the country that all objections should be yielded? What practical advantage or benefit to the country generally, or the South particularly, will the repeal of the Missouri Compromise secure? What has the South to gain by the measure? Will slavery be established in Kansas?

So spoke John Bell in 1854.

Rise of the Republican Party Predicted.

"Sir, the tendency of this bill is to stimulate the formation of a sectional party."

So spoke John Bell in 1854, on the Kansas Bill.

Admission of Kansas.

"Had I power by my voice, I would paralyze—I would crush this many-headed monster—this Kansas hydra, at once."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

The Union—It must be Saved.

"Let power go into whatever hands it may, let us save the Union."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

Did ever a mortal man stand before American people with a purer, more spotless, more unsullied, more National record than John Bell? And yet, men calling themselves Southerners affect to believe that he is too unsound, too unreliable on the institution of slavery for their support and confidence. Were charges more unjust, more ungenerous, more unfounded, ever instituted against any political aspirant. Let the united voice of every Southern State attest the patriotism and statesmanship of the Hon. John Bell.

From the Raleigh Register.

Hauling Down the Breckinridge Flag.

The Nashville Banner mentions the receipt of the Hayneville (Ala.) Watchman, with the National flag flying at its head, inscribed with the noble names of BELL and EVERETT. The Watchman has heretofore supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, but cannot longer stand the sectional candidates, and therefore abandons them for the standard-bearers of our Union party. The Watchman is published in the heart of the rich and populous county of Lowndes and promises to do yeoman service in the good cause. We take pleasure and pride in laying before our readers the following passage from an article in the Watchman, which explains the reasons for the change in its political views:

"It is with pride, and a consciousness that we are advocating the cause of truth, and the highest interests of the whole country, that we unfurl our banner to the breeze to-day, inscribed with the names of two of the ablest, most incorruptible and patriotic statesmen, whom a beneficent Providence has spared to a distracted country.

We shall work for their election earnestly, believing that we are thus performing a duty we owe to ourselves and to posterity. With bold and fearless speech to expose the corruptions of modern Democracy on the one hand, and fanaticism of Black Republicanism on the other—both equally dangerous to peace and prosperity as a nation—we shall deem it a high and sacred privilege. With whatever ability we possess, we shall labor untiringly in behalf of that noble cause which has for its object—

To put down sectional agitators and restore tranquility to the country; to purge the councils of the nation of those corrupt and effete demagogues who have no higher object than to plunder the treasury and traffic in politics; to show to the conservative elements of the North that there *is a Southern party with whom they can co operate*, which is aiming neither to steal land from nations with which we are at peace, by fillibusterism, nor to reopen the African slave trade in disregard of law; nor—most hideous of all—"to precipitate the cotton States into revolution," and finally, to save the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to enforce the laws."

Commenting on the above, the Louisville *Journal* says, this is glorious, high-toned, patriotic language, and we are receiving daily assurances that the same sentiments are spreading throughout the South. We must, as we have attempted to convince our readers, *show to the conservative elements at the North that there is a Southern party with whom they can co-operate.* We have candidates who stand upon a platform as broad as the entire Union, and who are every way worthy the confidence and support of every State in our extended Republic. There is no taint of sectionalism about them. They recognize the Union as it is, rock-founded on the strength of its Constitution and the enforcement of the laws which give value, strength, and cordiality to the confederation of States. We can call upon all who desire the restoration of harmony to the councils of the nation, and the revival of that spirit of brotherly love which for so many years bound all sections of the Union together, to dissolve the bonds which have united them with sectional or disunion parties, and join the proud array marshalled by John Bell and Edward Everett, and thus draw together more closely the sympathies of a united, prosperous, and progressive people. We can ask them to battle for the Union within the Union, and find in the rich Constitutional legacy given to us by our fathers all the guarantees to give permanance to that Union.

☞ Judge Saunders, it seems, assumes to take Wake county under his care politically.—A communication has appeared in the "Democratic Press," over the signature of "Wake," which the Register says was written by this learned political Judge. The writer demands that "our political offices be purged, and those ousted who have proved themselves false" to the democracy in the late contest. He points out the Postmaster as one of them; "and the keeper of the State House," Mr. King, an aged man with only one hand, as another.—The Register says there is not a more pure and unobtrusive man in the State than Mr. King. Judge Saunders calls him an "old sinner," and speaks in a strain of vindictive malice; and all for no better reason than that Mr. King voted according to his honest convictions of duty in the late election.

The Register handles the Judge with gloves off. "Look at this communication;" says the Register, and see if it is not unworthy of any gentlemen, no matter what may be his position," one who fills the dignified post of a Judge—a dispenser of justice. "Bad and venomous feelings, expressed in execrable English, are its sole characteristics."

A NORTH CAROLINA VINEYARD.

Messrs. D. W. C. Benbow, Rufus Scott, and David Scott, Jr., are engaged in the cultivation of the grape, on their plantation in the county of Cumberland, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, with a view to the manufacture of wine. They are intelligent, enterprising young men, and deserve, and we doubt not will meet with abundant success. The extensive manufacture of pure wine would, to some extent, stay the use of the foreign poisonous drugs called wine, and other pernicious stimulants, thereby greatly conserving the public health.

Messrs. Benbow & Co. have already some 85 to 100 acres in cultivation, embracing 30 or 40 varieties of the grape, together with some other choice fruits.

Dr. Benbow has also a small vineyard in the North-west corner of Guilford.

We have had an opportunity of tasting some of the wine manufactured by these gentlemen, and though not professing to be judges, we pronounce it a superior article. It was made from the Scuppernong grape. There is no adulteration in the wine from this vintage. It is the pure juice of the grape.—*Greens. Patriot.*

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.

Arkansas exchanges bring the most melancholy and distressing accounts of the corn crops in the State. The Little Rock Gazette, in speaking of the corn crop, which three or four weeks ago, was the most promising that had been seen for many years, says "it is now cut short without the least hope of making enough to feed the people. Nothing but starvation stares in the face many poor farmers, of whom many will not raise corn enough to feed their families till Christmas. Most farmers are cutting their corn down, and many a field will not produce one ear of corn. The prospects in this region are shocking enough."

At the Breckinridge ratification meeting at Washington, 1200 clerks, attached to the departments, marched in the procession. A wag carried among them a transparency—a three-sided thing—with the letter "B" on each side. On being asked the meaning, he replied: "Breck, Bread and Butter."

SECRETS OF THE OCEAN.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean.—He gives some sketches of what he saw on the silver Banks, near Hayti:

"The banks of coral on which my divings, narrated in the previous chapter, were made, are about forty miles in length, from ten to twenty in breadth.

On the bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet, when submerged, with little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean in many places on these banks, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving the reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph. In other places, the pendants form arch after arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean and gazes through these into the deep winding avenue, he feels that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral, which had long been buried beneath "old ocean's wave." Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if those loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants, in every crevice of the coral where the water had deposited the least earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembles a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors, and of the most brilliant hue.

The fish which inhabited these Silver Banks, I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby, to the globelike sunfish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard, to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow, to the voracious shark.—Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats, [illegible] a bull terrier. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on those banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more space than my limits will allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas, can be found there. The sun-fish, saw-fish, star-fish, white shark, ground shark, blue or shovel nose shark, were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remaining as fixed in their position as a shrub. The only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose in full bloom and were of all hues.

There were the ribbon fish, from four to five inches to three feet in length. Their eyes were very large, and protrude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like the leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like the beaver, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the egg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds.—*Charleston Evening News.*

A Journey Under Paris.

A correspondent of a Swedish journal furnishes an interesting account of a subterranean voyage made through one of the admirable constructed sewers of Paris. The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty five feet. The boat, a flat bottomed affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high, and of equal breadth, with a ditch or canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth of Paris is carried away. On the sides are sidewalks which, together, are about four feet wide. The whole is built of white sand stone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible. The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large drains beneath the sidewalks. The sidewalks are excellent and exhibit no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept whitewashed, and are at all times as white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immense speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very lasting and strong. The fabric is said to be built after a model of the catacombs of Rome, aided by all the latest improvements. On both sides, at about two hundred yards distance from one another, are openings through which the workmen can ascend by means of permanent iron ladders, in case a sudden rain-storm should cause the water to rise over the sidewalks, which is, however, of rare occurrence.

The contents of the sewer flow into the river Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry the boats used along with considerable velocity. Large reservoirs are constructed at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time, in case it should be necessary to have the canal dry for a little while. The whole work was completed in two years. Beside the main canal, there are many minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any part of the city, the imperial government might, at short notice, and without any person being aware of it, transport troops, and if there is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry be transported in the same way. There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among the things that have been, never to occur again. Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from the Louvre to the Seine, without attracting attention, and thence sent off by railway, which is near at hand. The splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the first Napoleon.

ARSON AND MURDER.

A lamentable case of arson, resulting in the death of Lemon Price, occurred in this county, on Wednesday night. The deceased had been at a grog shop belonging to his nephew, James Price, during the evening and had been intoxicated. He lay down to sleep in the vicinity of the grog shop, and was, after some time, carried into the shop by one Joe or Josiah Smith, who, with his wife, are accused of having perpetrated the horrid deed. Smith confesses to having carried or helped deceased into the shop, and to having locked him up there merely as a place of safety. Smith's wife, Ann, has also confessed that she was the cause of the burning of the shop and also of Price's death. The confession of both, as to these facts, was in evidence before the Coroner's Jury and constitutes, we believe, the main ground of the verdict rendered by that body; and by virtue of which the accused, Joe Smith and Ann, his wife, were lodged in jail last Saturday.

That the burning of the shop was the work of an incendiary, is put beyond all doubt, by the quantity of combustible material, such as fence rails, &c., found in the vicinity after the fire.

The unfortunate man was so completely consumed as to defy recognition. He was some 55 or 56 years of age, lived a dissolute life and has died a horrid death, at the hands of some demon far worse than himself.

James Price, better known as Doctor James Price, and his wife Mary, whom he married on Saturday evening, just before going into prison, have been committed to testify against the accused—they were the main witnesses before the Coroner's jury.

We can but remark, and we do it in sorrow, that revolting deeds of crime are rapidly on the increase in Wayne county.

P. S. We omitted to remark, that one of the Coroner's jury dissented from the verdict, as to the probable guilt of Joe Smith.

Rough Notes.

[From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 18th.]

STOP THE MURDERER—$1000 REWARD.

Our readers will recollect that some time since a double murder was committed in Pikeville, Ala., the victims being two brothers, John M. and Andrew Allman. At the request of Mrs. Rosa M. Allman, who has been left a widow by the tragedy, we cheerfully publish the following, and hope our contemporaries and the press generally will aid the cause of justice by doing likewise:

One thousand dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the town of Pikeville, Marion county, Alabama, of William Little, one of the murderers of John M. and Andrew Allman.

Description.—Said Little is between 22 and 23 years of age, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin face, spare built, will weigh about 145 or 150 pounds, pale complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. On the morning before he left, he received a wound on the head with a stick, which cut about one and a half inches—over and around the cut his head was shaved. He also had one or two slang expressions which will note the man. When astonished, or wishing to express approval, he invariably says:—"Well, ain't that awful," or "Well, that's powerful." He has rather a downcast look, and never will gaze in a man's face. When not speaking, his lips are generally parted, walks very much like a blind horse, has little or no beard except on the chin, and that is very thin. The said Little is a son of Ab. Little, living on the Baylor Road, in Winston county, Ala, and was a member of the firm of G. W. Little & Co., selling goods in the town of Pikeville, Ala.

ROSA M. ALLMAN.

Pikeville, Ala., August 17 1860.

N. B.—In addition to the above, it is confidently expected that the Governor will offer a handsome reward. Will all the papers in the United States please to give this an insertion, and assist me in bringing the assassin to justice, who secreted himself and shot down my husband, leaving me a broken hearted widow, with an infant three months old.

R. M. A.

A GREAT WHEAT STATE.—The wheat crop of the young State of Wisconsin for the year 1850, is set down, after a careful estimate by the most competent persons, at twenty-two millions of bushels. In 1850 the wheat crop in Pennsylvania, the heaviest wheat-growing State, was 15,367,691 bushels. The crop of Wisconsin, in that year, was 4,286,131 bushels. The product of the present year is perfectly amazing.

A GOOD SIGN.—The New York Tribune has turned the whole strength of its artillery upon Bell and Everett, and is pouring in broad side after broadside of its "ineffectual fires." For Breckinridge and Lane it has only kind and encouraging words. We regard this as an unmistakable sign of the growing strength of our ticket in the North.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE ZEPHIRS OF AFRICA.

A correspondent speaking of the aims of the French Emperor in Asia and Africa, thus speaks of the Zephirs, a wild and almost lawless set of men formed out of the very worst elements of the French army:

"These Zephirs, to whom the Zouaves are as sucking babes, are the "corps perdus," or the "corps de discipline," formed out of the refractory soldiers of the army, who have served their time in prison, or at the hulks, and who are immediately on regaining their liberty drafted off into the Zephirs, who are sent into the most unhealthy out stations of Africa, on the borders of the desert, where they live the life of savages rather than civilized men, warring with the Arabs, chased by wild beasts, starved and stinted when the rations fall short, which, from the want of roads, not unfrequently happens in the rainy season, fighting amongst themselves; in short, living the lawless life of brigands, subject to one law alone and that of the strongest.

Sometimes these military convicts, like our own civil convicts of Australia, escape into the desert, and have been known to reappear with sunburnt skin and camel's hair burnoose, with broad straw hat and arms bare to the shoulder, flying at the head of a company of Kabyles, and cutting right through the Zephir camp, when such a move is needed to procure food or water for their horses, and leaving their ancient comrades thunderstruck at the volley of French oaths which seem to explode from beneath the hood and broad straw brim as they gallop like lightning through the camp. With such an education as this no wonder that those who live through the first year can live forever. No climate, or change or discipline can affect a hardened Zephir. The officers of this corps are equally blessed; they, too, are convicts, having undergone punishment.

As this is known, they, of course, expect none of the submission and respect sought for in other branches of the service, and trust upon equality with their men. Some years ago, there was a story told of one of the officers having endeavored to establish some sort of penalty for theft in the regiment he commanded, and having been shot down with he had for his pains—the two culprits having coolly wished to bring to court, at piquet for the display of the "insigne" sending a bullet through his agreeable job. Needless to say, the loser acquitted himself most conscientiously of the debt of honor, the whole of the company to which the players belonged standing round to see fair play."—*Boston Traveller.*

COLPORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. W. J. W. Crowder gives a cheering account of the work of the American Tract Society in sixty counties. He had visited 285 families in sixteen counties, 203 of whom had never before received a religious visit, or had a prayer offered in their houses.

Among many incidents related, he says, "A colporteur found seventy families in one neighborhood who had never received a religious visit, and persuaded them to unite in a Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting. In another similar neighborhood, a Sabbath-school was formed under a broad shelter in the woods, where parents and children are taught the alphabet and to spell and read. He visited families who had not heard preaching in two years, and some not in ten years. In one county, some two years ago, a colporteur was accompanied by a minister for a week in visiting a very poor neighborhood, and supplying every family with books and tracts. Since then four Sabbath-schools have been formed in that neighborhood, and the minister has just sent thirty dollars for books to replenish their libraries. Many have been converted in these schools, and three men, who were formerly intemperate, are now superintendents of Sabbath-schools, holding prayer-meetings and visiting and praying with their neighbors."

Mr. Crowder says, "During the quarter I have visited or been informed of seventy-eight Sabbath-schools, which are believed to have resulted, more or less, from the labors of the Society's colporteurs in the families. One Sabbath I walked eight miles to visit one of these schools, now numbering ninety scholars. Good order was observed, and I never saw happier faces than when I scattered The Child's Paper among them, through the benevolence of a pious lady, who has since more than doubled her donation to make other young hearts glad. I have also heard of 142 persons hopefully converted to God by his blessing on printed truth and personal religious conversation."

Such is the work which the American Tract Society is seeking to carry forward in all parts of the land. Everywhere it commends itself to the sympathy and support of intelligent, active Christians.

A New Mexican Forest on Fire---Awful Scene.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat from Santa Fe, states that four Mexican herders were driving a herd of cattle through the mountains north of that place, a short time since, when the following incident occurred:

The mountains were on fire at the time, but thinking the way clear before them, they proceeded up a valley until they found their way barred by an impenetrable wall of fire; in alarm they hastily retraced their steps, in the vain hope that escape might still be possible. But alas! they were too late; fire had closed the avenue by which they had entered the valley, and a broad belt of flame encircled them on every side, the area of which was gradually diminishing every moment.—The long drought had rendered the rubbish and undergrowth below as dry as tinder, and the flames licked them up with fearful rapidity; and springing upward caught the pine leaves above, glossy with rosin, and then leaping from tree to tree, formed a billow of fire awful to behold. The affrighted herd, bellowing with fear, dashed through the flames, the most of them escaping badly burned, and some perished. Two of the herders attempted to follow them; but who can breathe in such an atmosphere, walk on burning coals enveloped in flames and live?

A few steps only were taken, when their nerves became contracted with the intense heat, their limbs refused to perform their office, and they sunk shrieking on a bed of fire, never more to rise.—Their comrades heard the dying groans of their companions, and the wild bellowing of the herd as they dashed through the sea of fire, and the roaring and the crackling of the flames as they came surging onward, and maddened by despair, they dashed wildly from side to side eagerly seeking that which they dared not hope to find, and already suffering in anticipating the agonies of a death too fearful to think of, when a huge rock barred their way, and they saw, with a thrill of joy, that a small spring of water gushed out at its foot. Hope revived within them at the sight, and with an energy such an emergency only could inspire, they improved the few remaining moments ere the flames should reach them. Everything combustible was removed, until the increasing heat forced them to desist, then inserting some dry branches in the crevices of the rock above the spring, they saturated their blankets with water, and spread them out upon them, and seating themselves under their shelter, continued to apply the water as fast as the scanty supply permitted.

Ashes, coals and burning branches fell thickly around them, and their hopes fluctuated rapidly between hope and despair as their chances of escape increased or lessened. Moments seemed lengthened into hours, and doubtless more than the agonies of death were passed by these poor herders, ere hope ripened into certainty, and they knew they were indeed saved as "brands from the burning."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Etna brings news to the 7th inst., the North America to the 9th; and the Arabia to the 11th.

The French expedition to Syria left Marseilles on the 5th and 6th inst. England will not actively join in the expedition. Napoleon has given 300,000f. to aid the Syrian sufferers.

There had been no further movements in Naples or Sicily.

Garibaldi writes to the King of Sardinia that he connsidered it his sacred duty to deliver Venetia and that a navy so powerful as that of Naples would enable him to succeed.

General Lamoriciere had suppressed a demonstration favorable to Garibaldi at Lodi, and taken the leaders prisoners.

A letter from Rome asserts that 14,000 Piedmontese had landed on the Papal territory at St. Stefano.

Advices from Palermo of the 2d, report political troubles there.

Great numbers of people have been furnished with passports to leave Italy.

Garibaldi was still at Messina on the 8th, where he was continuing his preparations for to invasion of Naples. Appeal to the people 4th. [illegible]arms, were posted at Naples on the

Advices from V[illegible] say that active negotiations are going on between Austria and Rome, regarding the eventuality of Garibaldi's invading the Pontifical States. The Duke of Modena has promised in that case to unite his troops with the Papal army.

Favorable advices had been received from the North Atlantic Telegraph expedition which was at the Faroe Islands when heard from.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The City of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst., has arrived.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—The city of Naples has been placed in a state of siege.

[illegible] the treaty of Villa-franca and actively oppose Garibaldi's operations on the main land. It was reported also that if Garibaldi lands in Calabria, General Lamoriciere will cross the Roman frontier under a promise of Austrian support. Austria had assumed a threatening attitude towards Piedmont, demanding explanations concerning Garibaldi's letter to Victor Emanuel in which he announced his projected attack on Venice. Great activity prevailed in the Austrian Marine department.

SYRIA.—Fifteen hundred European troops had landed in Syria.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian, with Liverpool dates to August 16th, has arrived.

The Pope, it is said, has written a melancholy letter to the Cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares that he will quit Rome under no condition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—Advices from Damascus to the 5th, state that Faud Pacha had surrounded Lebanon with troops, and threatened to put it to the sword, if the Druse Sheiks did not surrender in two days. Twenty have been already taken, and nearly eight hundred other important arrests had been made.

A thousand camel loads of plundered property had been recovered. The Sultan had made a speech expressing his resolution to punish the offenders most severely, and wishing the sole management of the affair.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm, and has partially advanced 1-16d a ⅛d.

Latest.—Cotton buoyant—estimated sales to-day 18,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. The market closes firm at an advance of ⅛ since the Arabia's report. Rosin buoyant at 4s. a 4s. 2d. Spts. Turpentine quiet at 30s. 6d. a 33s. 9d. Consols 92¼ owing to war rumors—Money market more stringent

THE CAPTURE OF TRUXILLO.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—By an arrival at this port to-day, from Ruatan, we have further particulars relating to the capture of the town of Truxillo by Gen. Walker. Walker attacked the town with a force numbering ninety men. The opposition was not very serious, and but a single gun was fired. The fire was returned by Walker's party with effect, and twelve of the Spanish Americans were killed and 18 wounded. Walker had three men slightly wounded, and is now in possession of the town. He has issued a proclamation in favor of Cabanos, and the natives are flocking to his standard.

The United States Government has dispatched the Susquehanna to search for the fillibusters.

Letters received here from Mexico represent that war between Spain and Mexico is inevitable.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Aug. 26.—Honduras advices say that Walker and Cabanas will probably meet at Conaguara, where a general government will be agreed on.

FROST.—A gentleman just from Grayson Springs Va., informed us that there was frost seen in several places in Wythe and Tazewell counties, last week. The weather was very cool for the season here, and fires were considered necessary to comfort.—*High Point Reporter.*

State Stock.—N. C. Bonds are selling in New York at 27½: Virginia 91½.

Mr. Everett's Master-Piece.

The annual Fourth of July Oration before the municipal authorities of the city of Boston was this year delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett. The illustrious orator's discourse on that occasion, is one of the most remarkable productions we have ever read. While it is learned, thoughtful, and statesmanlike, it is at the same time eloquent, is full of vital energy, and abounds in all the elements of genuine popularity. The following reference to some of our achievements, as a nation, will give the reader a specimen of Mr. Everett's felicitous style:

"At this moment the rivers and seas of the globe are navigated with that marvellous application of steam as a propelling power, which was first effected by Fulton; the monster steamship, which has just reached our shores, rides at anchor in the waters in which the first successful experiment of steam Navigation was made. The harvests of the civilized world are gathered by American reapers; the newspapers which lead the journalism of Europe are printed on American presses; there are railroads in Europe constructed by American Engineers, and travelled by American locomotives; troops armed with American weapons, and ships-of-war built in American dock yards. In the factories of Europe there is machinery of American invention or improvement; in their observatories telescopes of American construction; and apparatus of American invention for recording the Celestial phenomena. America contests with Europe the introduction into actual use of the electric telegraph, and her mode of operating is adopted throughout the French empire. American authors in almost every department are found on the shelves of European libraries. It is true no American Homer, Virgil, Dante, Copernicus, Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton, Newton, has risen on the world. These mighty geniuses seem to be exceptions in the history of the human mind. Favorable circumstances do not produce them, nor does the absence of favorable circumstances prevent their appearance. Homer rose in the dawn of Grecian culture; Virgil flourished in the Court of Augustus; Dante ushered in the birth of the new European civilization; Copernicus was reared in a Polish cloister; Shakspeare was trained in the green room of the theatre; Milton was formed while the elements of English thought and life were fermenting toward a great political and moral revolution; Newton under the profligacy of the Restoration. Ages may elapse before any country will produce a man like these; as two centuries have passed since the last mentioned of them was born But if it is really a matter of reproach to the United States that, in the comparatively short period of their existence as a people, they have not added another name to this illustrious list (which is equally true of all the other nations of the earth,) they may proudly boast of one example of life and character, one career of disinterested service, one model of public virtue, one type of human excellence of which all the ages may be searched in vain for the parallel. I need not,—on this day I need not,—speak the peerless name. It is stamped on your hearts, it glistens in your eyes, it is written on every page of your history, on the battle fields of the Revolution, on the monuments of your Fathers, on the portals of your Capitols. [illegible] heard in every breeze that whispers over the [illegible] of Independent America. And he was all our own. He grew up on the soil of America; he was natured at her bosom. She loved and trusted him in his youth; she honored and revered him in his age; and though she did not wait for death to canonize his name, his precious memory, with each succeeding [illegible] sunk more deeply into the heart of his countrymen.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, which has just closed its session at Morganton, rendered the following decisions:

By PEARSON, C. J.—State v. James W. Holt and N. L. Green, from Alexander, judgment reversed, and venire de novo. State v. James Lloyd, from Cherokee, bill dismissed. Barnett v. Wood, in Equity from Cherokee, decree for plaintiff. Carter, *et als.* v. Greenwood, *et als.*, from Buncombe, decree below affirmed. Pitts v. Pace, in law from Henderson, judgment affirmed. Den on dem of Addington v. Jones, from Macon, judgment affirmed. Hardy v. McKesson, from Buncombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Wright v. J. & E. Howe, from Catawba, no judgment will be given until a complete record is filed. Noah Brown *et als.* v. Bricknell, *et als.*, in equity from Wilkes, report confirmed and bill dismissed with costs. Blake & Blake v. Lane, from Henderson, bill dismissed. Lovengood v. Smith, from Cherokee, judgment reversed. Jenkins v. Maxwell, from Ashe—judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Doe on Demise of Sarah Head v. William Head, from Alexander, judgment affirmed. Hammersehold v. Rose, in law, from Lincoln, judgment affirmed, David F. Eddleman v. Daniel Carpenter from Gaston, judgment affirmed.

By BATTLE, J.—Blanton, *et als*, v. Yarboro, *et als.*, from Cleveland, bill dismissed with costs.—Merrill v. Farmer, *et als*, from Henderson, reversed and venire de novo. Price v. Bradley, *et als.* from Henderson, judgment affirmed. Love v. Brindle, from Haywood, judgment affirmed.—State on rel'n of Mills v. Allen, *et als.*, from Polk, judgment affirmed. Green v. Jones, from Ashe, judgment affirmed. Costner v. Costner, in Equity, from Gaston, dismissed without prejudice; Mrs. Costner recovers costs. Franklin v. Redenhour, and wife, from Surry, decree affirmed.—Wilson, by Guardian, v. John Wilson and James Wilson, from Macon, report confirmed in every particular. Bundy and wife, *et als.* v. Nelson, Ex., from Catawba, bill dismissed with costs. Den on Demise of Hepp v. Richard Jacks, *et als.*, in equity from Wilkes, decree reversed. E C. Bartlett to use of Philips v. Yates and others, from Ashe, judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. Doe on Dem of John M. Carson v. Ray, from Ashe, judgment affirmed.

By MANLEY, J.—State v. Bowles, from Alexander, reversed and venire de novo. Robeson v. Clark, from Haywood, judgment affirmed.—Brown v. Teague, from Madison—judgment reversed and venire de novo. Jones v. Witherspoon, from Caldwell, judgement affirmed. Swindle v. Warden and Reeves, from Ashe, judgment affirmed. Henderson v. Crouse, from Lincoln, judgment affirmed. Long v. Weaver, from Iredell, order below dismissed; the cause reversed and ordered to be certified. Brannan v. Ellison, from Cherokee, decree for Plaintiff. Props, *et als.* v. Duckworth, Ex., from Burke, report confirmed. Den on Dem of Patton v. Alexander, in Law from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. Cornelius v. Cornelius, from Catawba, judgment affirmed. Huffman v. Fry, from Catawba, decree for Plaintiff. Myers v. Daniel, in equity from Wilkes, injunction continued to hearing. Foster to use of Carver v. Mills, from Rutherford, judgment affirmed. Martin v. Martin and others, in equity, from Caldwell, bill dismissed with costs.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Old Line Whigs, Read This.

The following extract from an editorial in the Richmond Whig, addresses itself not only to the Whigs and Union men of Virginia, but of the whole country. We most heartily endorse it, and in all candor ask our Old Line Whig friends throughout the State of North Carolina, who from patriotic motives voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, if they do not *feel* that it is true, and if they will not "be themselves again and unite with us in an earnest, hearty and enthusiastic support of John Bell and Edward Everett?"

But there are some of the same class, we are sorry to say, who are yet in the "bonds of iniquity"—who still stand among the corrupt, bogus Democracy, though not of them, and who sigh to return to the embraces of their ancient comrades, and who would forthwith return, but for the suggestions of a false pride, which restrains them from performing an act right and patriotic in itself, and honorable and ennobling to themselves. Our sympathies go out, in intense earnestness, after these erring and unhappy wanderers from the house-hold of the true faith; and we would fain persuade them, with all the sincerety and ardor of a brother, to renounce and repudiate their present associates, who have so wantonly and grossly misled and deceived them, and hasten back to that goodly company of Whig Patriots, who lie not, neither do they steal, but whose aspirations and efforts are all for the preservation of the Constitution, and for the glory and perpetuity of the Union. They know, and they will frankly admit the fact, that the Democratic editors and orators played upon them a very foul game in 1856. While representing that Fillmore stood *no* chance, and that the contest was exclusively between Buchanan and Fremont, those selfish and unscrupulous politicians affirmed and re-affirmed, from the beginning to the close of the canvass, that the election of Buchanan would constitute the very salvation of the South and of the Union; that all sectional agitation would speedily cease, and all our domestic dissentions and troubles be banished forever—and that, above all, Kansas would *certainly* be admitted as a *slave* State, thereby extending and strengthening the institution of slavery, and equalizing the political power of the two great sections of the Union. Such was the plausible argument, such the persuasive appeal, and such the affecting considerations addressed to "Old Line Whigs," in 1856, by the Democratic editors and politicians. And no wonder so many thousands of Whigs, apprehensive of the result of Fremont's election, and anxious to protect the rights and secure the safety of the South, should give heed to the delusive strain of those political syrens and cast their votes for Buchanan, and—for the admission of Kansas as a *slave* state!

But what has followed the election of Buchanan—an event brought about by the hearty co-operation and aid of those cruelly deceived "Old Line Whigs?" The term of Buchanan's Administration is drawing to a close. For nearly four years he has had things all his own way. The Democrats have been in the ascendant in every branch of the government And what is the result? Is sectional agitation at an end? Is the voice of discord hushed? Has any blessing any benefit, any advantage accrued to the South from the triumph of the Democracy and the election of Buchanan in 1856? Has Kansas been admitted into the Union as a *slave* State? In a word, has the South or the Union been benefited, in the slightest degree, by the calm and measures of the present corrupt and extravagant Administration?

Truth, as our readers well know, compels a negative answer to all these questions. Instead of peace, there is increased agitation; instead of harmony, there is a wilder discord, and all is confusion and painful uncertainty; instead of the South being benefited, it has been seriously damaged; instead of Kansas being admitted as a *slave* State, as was solemnly promised should be the case, that Territory was completely *abolitionized* by Walker and Stanton, acting under the instructions of Buchanan and his Cabinet, and will shortly be admitted into the Union as a *free* State; and instead of the Union being stronger and firmer, its foundations have been recklessly impaired, and statesmen and patriots now look upon its dissolution as a probable and near event. Such are some of the sad and disheartening results of the election of Buchanan and the ascendency of the Democratic party.

In view of them, we ask those "Old Line Whigs," who voted for Buchanan, if they have not been cruelly disappointed—cruelly deceived—cruelly imposed upon? We ask them, also, if duty and patriotism do not both conspire to induce them to abandon their new found, treacherous friends, and cause them to return to the sides of their old political associates, who are earnestly struggling for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the thorough purification and regeneration of the government? In conclusion, we invite them *to be themselves again*, and unite with us in an earnest, hearty, and enthusiastic support of John Bell and Edward Everett!

More Preparation for Disunion.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in a recent letter, which has been published, writes thus:

"If the Republican party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as migt be conceived at first sight.

"Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our enemies. First, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to coerce us. Either alternative will accomplish our purpose.

"Suppose they let us alone—very good.—We will have free trade with Europe and get along very well in our happy mediocrity, far better than as a degraded satelite of a gorgeous system, whose glories would be for others, whose shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indirect, to Northern abolitionists—that would be some consolation.

"Suppose they undertake to coerce us;—Then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us, and we will wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confedery floating over us."

By the above, and much else that we and others have given to the public, it will be perceived how industriously the Disunionists are laboring to indoctrinate the public mind at the South with Disunion sentiments, and to relieve their minds of all dread of the consequences of so calamitous a catastrophe. Mr. Boyce supports Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency, as all disunionists do, and there is no doubt the Kentucky Emancipationist is run by them, so as to either elect him and let his course precipitate dissolution—or elect Lincoln and make *that* a cause for the same thing.—This is a foregone conclusion—this is why the Disunionists split the Democratic party—this is why they *desire* the election of Lincoln—the very object they had in view in dividing the Democracy.

But thank God! they are going to be foiled in their nefarious designs. The tones of the good old UNION BELL of Tennessee is rallying the nation to the standard of the Union, and as old Kentucky wheels into line to take once more the post of honor, Missouri covers her rear with glorious cohorts of new and ardent recruits, while the Old North State shakes her limbs, Sampson like, to snap the wyths which bound her to the car of Democracy, and young Alabama shows signs of sundering her connection, that they all may join in the march of the States to the "Music of the Union," now already begun.

Come up, then, ye Union men good and true, and with the shout, "DOWN WITH THE DISUNIONISTS," join the swelling throng now rushing to the support of the Nation's favorite sons—JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT,—that you may help to save your country from dissolution and civil war, and in after years, proudly boast to your children of the patriotic act!—*National American.*

The Disunion Plots---New Developements.

Every day it is getting to be more and more apparent that the Southern Disunionists in opposing Bell and Everett (the Union Candidates) are bent on throwing the weight of their influence, indirectly, into the Rpublican scale, with a view of electing Lincoln, in order that they may have a pretext for trying the experiment of breaking up the Union, and precipitating civil war. Thus, under the head of army and navy intelligense, we find the following significant paragraph in the Charleston Mercury of the 7th instant:

"Should the yellow fever make its appearance this season at Sullivans Island, and the measure be recommended by the surgeon at that post, the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie has been authorized to remove his command to Smithville, North Carolina."

Commenting on this, the Washington States says:

"When we take the information thus conveyed with the locality to which it has reference, and the declared programme of the disunionists, it has to us a startling significance, as a part and parcel of the manoeuvres by which the dissolution of the Union is to be brought about.

On the mere recommendation of a surgeon, Sullivan's island is to be vacated—simply to permit the disunionists to throw into it a nucleus of rebellion, in the emergency of Abe Lincoln's election to the Presidency, or the appointment by him of the United States officials in South Carolina.

The indications given by leading Southern men cannot be construed otherwise than as evidences of a determination to *resist and upset, if possible, the United States government in certain emergencies.* It is criminal to persuade our reasons to the contrary.

THE SOUND OF GROWING CORN.—Did you ever hear corn grow? You have probably heard the remark, "our corn grows so fast that you can hear it." That is supposed, by people who don't know, to be a figure of speech only; but the remark out here is a literal fact. Go into one of these "bottom" corn fields forty or fifty rods on a warm July day, or August night, when a bright moon is up, (for vegetation [illegible] darkness,) and a few hours after a heavy shower that has fairly wet the earth, and waked up the drowsy corn to its influences, and as the main stalk stretches and swells in its new strength up through the contracted lips of the upper blades, they crack and burst around you like the stifled reports of ten thousand rifles! That cornfield will be some inches higher at sunrise the next morning than at the last sundown. There is no mistake about it. We have heard corn grow many a time, and so every farmer along in the Sciota valley will tell you.

The World.

ARRIVAL OF LADY FRANKLIN.

Among the passengers by the Adriatic, is Lady Franklin, the renowned widow of Sir John Franklin, who comes to this country on a visit to Mr. Henry Grinnel, her co laborer in her heroic searches for her lost husband among the Artic snows. Lady Franklin may be sure of a whole-souled and hearty welcome in this country, where every individual who has heard the story of her sorrow and her wonderful perservance, feels drawn to her by such sympathy as was never before aroused by any one woman. As the guest of Mr. Grinnell she will have the best opportunity for becoming intimately acquainted with the sentiments of American society towards her, and we can have no doubt that she will leave our shores more than ever convinced that she has no firmer friends in England than she has in New York.

Four deaths from Yellow Fever occurred in New Orleans last week. The disease is not considered as an epidemic at present by the physicians of that city.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Aug. 31.—Corn 75@00. Wheat 1 20 a 1 25. Flour, 3 50 @ 4 00. Bacon, 12½ a 15. Beef, 6@7. Pork, 0@0. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12½ a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 27.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour 6 75@7 50. Wheat, 1 15 @ 1 25. Corn 1 10@1 17. Salt 1 40@1 50. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

SALISBURY, Aug. 28.—Bacon 10 a 11½ Beef 5@6. Butter, 15@18. Corn, 80@35. Flour, 6 00@6 40. Lard, 12@12½. Molasses, 34@45. Linseed Oil, 0 00@ 000. Salt, 1 85@1 90. Sugar, 7@10. Wheat — red, 1 10 a 1 30, white, 1 20@1 30. Coffee, 18 a 19.

HIGH POINT, Aug. 8.—Wheat—red $1 15.—white $1 25. Flour 5 75 a 6 00. Corn 85c.—Lard 12½ a 15c. Bacon—North Carolina 12½. Salt—per sack. 2 25. Blackberries 6½a. Peaches—pared per lb 8, unpared 4. Beeswax 26c a 30, in demand. Butter 15c wanted. Fish—Mullets 9 00—Trout 7 50 a 8 00—Herrings 8 00. Rags 3 a 3½. Feathers 40c a 45c.

PETERSBURG, Aug 28.—Cotton.—We quote prime at 10½c; fair to good 10½ to 11; inferior and stained 8½ a 9c. Corn—prime white, 1 40 a 1 45. Flour sup. 6 50 a 7 00; extra 7 50 a 8 00; family 8 50 a 9 50.

NORFOLK, Aug. 21.—Corn 65 a 75. Wheat 1 00 1 30. Flour 5 75 a 6 75. Bacon 12½ a 13. Apple Brandy 1 00 a 1 25. Lard 14 a 15.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Flour higher—Southern 5 70 a 5 90. Wheat higher—Southern Red 1 30 a 1 38; White 1 50. Corn steady—Mixed 62@63.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Flour held firm—Howard St, and Ohio 5 37 Wheat active and steady; White 1 35 a 1 65. Corn heavy—Yellow 70cts.; White 70 a 75. Coffee 14 a 15cts.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS
For President and Vice President:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
HON. GEORGE E BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT.

1st	District	J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2nd	do	CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3rd	do	O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th	do	L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th	do	A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th	do	HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th	do	WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th.	do	TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

☞ There seems to be rather a dearth of news at present, and but for the lowering clouds on the political horizon, we might amuse ourselves, these dull times, with the attempts of the Democratic press to brand JOHN BELL, a Southern man and a large slaveholder, as an abolitionist or Black Republican!—This associating Southern statesmen, who will not bow the knee to Democracy, with Northern Abolitionism or Black Republicanism, and branding them as traitors to the South, is an old game, which has been played at too long already, and we hope the Southern people understand it by this time, and will not be deceived and cheated thereby any longer. If Mr. Bell, like others have done, would renounce the Whig party and join the Democracy, he would soon be heralded forth a saint instead of a sinner, and almost lauded into the third heavens;—at least, he would receive the right hand of fellowship, be seated among those occupying high positions in the Democratic church, and no questions asked!

Messrs. Puryear, Gilmer, and many other prominent Whigs, have passed through the same ordeal, and we think it is high time that this shameful attempt at misrepresenting and slandering prominent Southern statesmen, merely for the aggrandizement of a political party, should have an end. In this way the Southern Democratic press has been giving aid and comfort to the Republicans of the North, heretofore; and in view of the present peculiar state of political affairs, particularly, the true patriot will take a serious view of matters and things, and enlist under the only *National* banner presented to the people, of which Bell and Everett are the bearers.—The true lover of his country will now lay aside *old party ties*, and be found battling for the "Union, the Constitution, and the Laws," and throwing his influence and support in favor of Bell and Everett, who stand on the platform of the Union party, pledged to carry out its principles. All the other Presidential candidates are sectional, and as such, not deserving the countenance of Union-loving men. Mr. Bell's record, which will be found on our first page, proves him always to have been sound, Union-loving, and devoted to the best interests of our common country.

We will here notice a few striking points in the Sentinel's rallying article to the Breckinridge District Convention.

In the first place, those gallant, independent Democrats, who love their country better than party, are branded as "unfaithful spirits that are still lurking in and around our camp." This is a compliment well calculated to "whip 'em in," is it?

In the second place, the election of John W. Thomas over Mr. Walser is hailed as a triumph! This we cannot comprehend, as Mr. Thomas participated in the late political celebration at Greensboro', and declared himself to be for Bell and Everett.

In short, a good word with sufficient "soft soap" is applied to every county in the District, but all *Democratically*, and not one word mentioned in regard to our glorious Union, except to Rockingham, from whence hails Dr. Keen, who refuses to serve as an Elector on the Yancy-Breckenridge ticket!

THAT "ROORBACK!"

On Thursday evening we received a letter from Greensborough (too late for our last issue) containing a telegraphic dispatch from Judge Douglas to Mr. Dick, announcing that he would be present at the Convention in Raleigh, on the 30th inst. Mr. Douglas' friends had previously announced the same fact. But the last Winston Sentinel flatly denied the truth of the statement, and pronounced it an *Opposition* "Roorback,"—as transparent a piece of humbugery as anything the opposition has yet put afloat," and advised the Democracy not to go to Raleigh for the purpose of hearing and seeing Douglas. He would not be there!

The Raleigh papers, received on Wednesday evening, confirm the fact, and announce that Judge Douglas would be present at the Convention in Raleigh.

Reader! What do you think could have been the Sentinel's object in denying this fact so peremptorily, last week?

Multum in Parvo.

It is with feelings inspiring strong hopes of the election of Bell and Everett, that we notice the conservative tone of leading presses, all over the country. The "Union" sentiment is gaining ground fast everywhere, and we do not by any means yet despair of the Republic. True, there are subsidized presses at work upon the rule or ruin principle, but the eyes of the masses are open, and they are not to be deceived and misled by designing politicians any longer. Democracy has been "weighed in the balances, and found wanting;" the people know it, and all will be well.

Hear the voice of a leading paper from the old dominion.—The Lynchburg Virginian says:

"OUR CAMP-FIRES BURNING.

We are delighted with the manifestations that are abroad of an earnest, zealous, enthusiastic feeling in behalf of the cause represented by our glorious standard-bearers, Bell and Everett.—From every quarter the news is cheering, and our friends are laboring with energy unsurpassed, and worthy of all commendation.

In this city and vicinity, they are pushing forward the column with unflagging, tireless assiduity. We have never witnessed such hearty enthusiastic outpourings of public appreciation and sympathy with our cause, as are manifested here now, and we are told that it has not been equalled since 1840. The young men are working like beavers, whilst the old Whigs, many of whom have been in a state of political somnolence for years past, feel once more the rejuvenating influence of that new life and vigor which has seized them, and are again fairly launched on the sea of politics. There are three regularly organized clubs, all of them working for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Here we would take occasion to suggest the propriety of forming Union Clubs, and recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of our friends throughout the District.

NEW YORK.—Under the head of "Proposed Union Movement," the New York Herald, a Breckinridge paper, in consideration of the fact that the Democratic party "is smashed, and its fragments scattered, and can no longer resist the revolutionary current of Black Republicanism," argues thus, forcibly and correctly:

"*From the indications furnished by the elections in the South, the Union party, represented by Bell and Everett, is the strongest, and is just the conservative nucleus round which the divided forces of the democracy could rally without compromise or humiliation on either side. The Union party cannot win by itself, with two other conservative tickets in the field; and neither of the two wings of the democracy can be successful for the same reason. The only alternative left is that they both come to the assistance of the Union ticket, and help to defeat Black Republicanism. These two factions cannot fairly ask the Union men to unite with them, for they are not united themselves; and it would be useless for the Unionists to join either of them.*"

"Opposition Traitors."

The Sentinel pretends to have found a great "mare's nest" in a certain Resolution which it says the Bell and Everett party of Florida passed at a Convention in June.

With the Florida resolutions we have nothing to do. Bell and Everett stand upon the platform of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. But, by way of edification, let us see what the Sentinel says of the "Opposition" party:

"This boasted Opposition party, in the South, with hands ready to rend the Union in twain, and watching with gloating eyes the course of events, that it may seize upon the first opportunity to satisfy its thirst for treason, dares to taunt the long-tried and long-trusted Democracy with disunion! "That Democracy which has for over thirty years, with but brief exceptions, kept its steady hand upon the helm of government, and steered the good old Ship of State clear of the shoals and breakers into which the Opposition would fain have run her."

The truth is, the Democratic party has brought all the present troubles upon the country,—which every intelligent gentleman knows. And the Breckinridge ticket is now supported by the 'disunionists' of the South, headed by Yancy, the object, no doubt, being to precipitate the cotton States into revolution, and break up the Union of the States.

Yancy, the leader of the Southern secessionists, was prominent in the Breckinridge Convention at Baltimore, made a speech, and was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. Not a single secessionist or disunionist dared show his face in the Union Convention at Baltimore, everything passed off harmoniously.

Breckinridge stands not the shadow of a chance for election, and the contest is fast narrowing down between Bell and Lincoln.

Read the following

Cheering News from Flordia—The Augusta Chronicle says it has received the most cheering news from Florida. Gen. Hopkins, the Bell candidate, will probably be t Gen. Milton, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, in a straight out fight, at the October election. Hundreds of Democrats are offering to bet on Hopkins and will vote for him.—The defeat of Milton in October secures the Peninsular State for Bell and Everett in November. Hurrah for little Florida.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

We learn that, on Thursday evening of last week, at the still-house of Alexander Martin, in this county, Moses Smith and James Voss had some misunderstanding, when Smith struck Voss on the head with a hoe, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to render recovery doubtful. Smith was thereupon duly arrested and brought to Winston next day for examination before a magistrate's court, but on account of the absence of witnesses, the examination was postponed till next day, (Saturday) when the evidence against Smith proved to be sufficient to justify the magistrates in committing him to jail for safe keeping, until the nature of the case more fully developes itself.

Voss was still in a precarious situation on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas A. Faircloth has presented us with some fine peaches.

Mr. Wm. A. Astor, of N. Y., is stated to be worth $40,000,000, and the annual increase is about $3,000,000.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

By reference to the last Sentinel it will be perceived that a grand, *last* effort has been put forth to rally the shattered forces of the Democracy to a District Convention to be held at Winston on the 4th proximo, for the purpose of appointing an Elector for the 6th Congressional District, in the place of Dr. Keen, resigned.

The District Convention will be the creation of the *Courthouse Clique*, through the Winston Sentinel; for said paper makes the confession that, by request, it takes the *responsibility* of calling a District Convention. The Courthouse Clique, alias the *Winston Cabinet*, has often been alluded to, as arrogating to itself the power to govern the Democracy of our county; but we never, for one moment conceived it possible that this same *Courthouse Clique* would take the responsibility of dictating to and attempting to govern the Democracy of this entire Congressional District.

The very *just rebuke* which the people of our county administered to this "clique," in the late election, appears not to be understood or *"properly appreciated;"* for the effort is now renewed, not only to govern this county, but the *grand scheme* is revealed, that the Democracy of the entire 6th Congressional District, are to act precisely as is dictated to them by the Winston Courthouse Clique.

Nothing daunted by the "meagre turn out" of the "clique's" late County Convention, (when their *platform Chairman* regretted that a mere dozen delegates, without any platform of principles, should be called upon to transact the business of a *County Convention*,) this same *cliqtte* puts forth a wonderful appeal to the Democracy of the *District* to make a grand rally on the 4th of September, and promises a great treat as "eminent speakers are to be present."

These eminent speakers will be required to *lay down* some platform of principles for the Elector to *stand upon;* for Dr. Keen no doubt resigned his very responsible situation on the plea that he had no platform of principles on which to canvass the District. We respect Dr. Keen for the very prudent course he pursued in this matter, as an Elector without a *platform*, is like unto the helmsman, in an open sea, without compass or rudder.

The appeal to the Democracy of our own county is, in the highest degree, affecting!—Hear:

"And now Forsyth,—our own fallen but undismayed Forsyth,—to you we turn!" "Make ready to welcome your brethren of the 6th Congressional District!"

What a grand welcome, and a great and good time in general may not be anticipated, judging from the *late demonstrations* of *modern* Democracy wherever and whenever opportunity presented itself!!!

Continues the Sentinel, "We desire to witness a demonstration of such huge proportions as to send a thrill of delight to the hearts of our brethren in other Districts!"

It seems like the Sentinel wants *full measure, and running over* into other Districts!!—That something vastly grand is contemplated, there is no doubt,—some uprising of the disrupted Democracy, "to gladden the strong, nerve the weak, encourage the timid, convince the vacillating and astound the few unfaithful spirits that are still lurking in and around our camp."

It is to be hoped that this "mountain in labor may not bring forth a mouse," and thus disappoint the multitude of persons *hoped* for to be present on this grand occasion which is to inspire modern Democracy with the *hope* of not only redeeming the District, but also of carrying the State for the *Yancy-Breckites!*

FORSYTH.

Bell and Everett Meeting.

According to previous announcement, the Union men threw out their banner to the breeze on Tuesday evening, 14th, at Greensborough. At sundown the cannon was fired several times, and at night the boys with transparencies and bells assembled at the courthouse. When we arrived, a very large crowd, among which we noticed many of the most prominent citizens of town and country, were already assembled. After an address or two, a procession was formed, which headed by the drums, transparencies and bells, paraded through the principal streets and returned to the courthouse, where some very able addresses were delivered. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting we may mention—Hon. John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell and W. L. Scott of Guilford; Wm. Long of Randolph; J. W. Thomas, of Davidson; and D. H. Starbuck of Forsyth. This was emphatically a *Bell* demonstration—the courthouse bell, the hotel bells, and about a hundred dinner bells of all sizes and tones, were ringing for near an hour. The Whigs have not spread themselves so much since 1840—they seem hard to move, but when they do start they are hard to stop. The firing was kept up at intervals till near 12 o'clock.—*Times*.

HEAVY RAIN STORM NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—A heavy rain storm on Thursday caused great damage to the Chestnut Hill Railroad. The culvert over Gresham Creek was carried away, with an embankment 58 feet high. The large stone bridge on the same creek was also carried away, and much other damage done, especially to the farms in the vicinity, many houses being flooded. No lives were lost as far as has been ascertained.

Additional reports from the surrounding country add to the damage done by the storm last night and this morning. The storm extended as far as Trenton, and New Brunswick, in New Jersey. Considerable damage was done to some of the New Jersey Railroads between those points. The track of the road via Jersey City was partially washed away, and probably several days will be required to make the necessary repairs.

The Southern mails have been delayed in consequence of the damages to the roads.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

OFFICIAL.

	1856.		1860.	
	Bragg, D.	Gilmer, W.	Ellis, D.	Pool, W.
Alamance,	916	645	771	793
Alexander,	466	411	429	594
Anson,	334	772	290	890
Ashe,	734	708	379	811
Alleghany,	—	—	378	187
Burke,	523	451	603	584
Buncombe,	969	786	918	910
Bladen,	608	481	660	553
Bertie,	470	545	582	570
Beaufort,	539	833	637	1110
Brunswick,	404	468	410	422
Cabarrus,	426	665	429	877
Catawba,	968	158	960	415
Craven,	784	535	803	834
Cumberland,	1575	928	1023	861
Chowan,	291	280	305	278
Columbus,	589	306	718	430
Camden,	107	474	96	540
Carteret,	493	502	481	561
Cherokee,	632	574	711	471
Caswell,	1120	211	945	224
Chatham,	1166	1062	1245	1255
Caldwell,	438	425	370	540
Currituck,	556	146	759	219
Cleaveland,	1109	138	998	419
Davidson,	828	1191	972	1388
Davie,	358	886	481	690
Duplin,	1113	155	1858	197
Edgecombe,	1568	189	1095	127
Forsyth,	1080	926	1015	1028
Franklin,	744	884	810	406
Gaston,	759	133	860	200
Granville,	1225	994	1144	988
Guilford,	571	2059	457	2137
Greene,	432	289	421	345
Gates,	459	392	431	461
Haywood,	537	254	577	306
Harnett,	652	229	602	203
Halifax,	736	584	788	595
Hertford,	335	393	358	399
Hyde,	332	501	500	498
Henderson,	665	647	586	829
Iredell,	351	1349	382	1716
Jackson,	570	112	598	164
Jones,	261	180	275	212
Johnston,	1086	817	1044	864
Lenoir,	447	263	556	349
Lincoln,	614	228	530	256
Madison,	576	247	593	265
Martin,	706	340	746	359
McDowell,	536	305	457	532
Moore,	733	677	749	843
Montgomery,	211	725	175	832
Macon,	367	396	400	486
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	1274	757
Nash,	1107	93	1058	122
New Hanover,	1522	570	1549	713
Northampton,	695	428	779	609
Onslow,	771	108	841	183
Orange,	1119	1045	1109	1238
Pasquotank,	330	502	360	521
Perquimans,	304	348	298	412
Pitt,	775	716	771	778
Person,	678	384	620	299
Polk,	—	—	325	175
Robeson,	773	669	844	681
Rockingham,	1168	439	1137	444
Rowan,	885	905	1160	1079
Rutherford,	1070	781	701	804
Randolph,	561	1281	448	1567
Richmond,	246	556	251	565
Sampson,	—	—	1042	590
Surry,	877	579	818	470
Stokes,	769	498	819	1065
Stanly,	166	797	89	280
Tyrrell,	124	309	213	425
Union,	835	278	931	1573
Wake,	1693	1124	1491	134
Warren,	819	101	874	481
Washington,	261	377	212	442
Watauga,	257	392	259	389
Wayne,	1332	274	1201	134
Wilson,	—	—	936	1419
Wilkes,	609	1264	614	899
Yadkin,	633	888	736	474
Yancey,	810	320	774	
	57,555	44,961	59,443	58,219
	44,961		58,219	
Bragg's maj.	12,594	Ellis	6,224	maj.

Reported Battles with the Indians.—The St. Joseph's agent of the Pony Express received, by the last arrival, a note from the agent at Salt Lake City, announcing the detention of the express in consequence of a fight between Lieut. Perkins's command and the Pawnees, in which seven Indians were killed and three soldiers badly wounded. A fight had also taken place between the employees of the Overland Mail Company and the Utah Indians, at Shell Creek path, in which five Indians were killed.

Voluminous reports have been received from the Pacific Military Department and Indian Agencies in the Rocky Mountains, which show that a large portion of the Indian tribes in those regions have assumed a hostile attitude, as well as the tribes in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, &c.

Drought in Georgia.—We met a gentleman from Macon, Georgia, in this city, yesterday, endeavoring to make purchases of corn and bacon for that section. He represented the crops of all kinds in that vicinity as a failure, owing to the protracted drought. Corn sells there at $2 per bushel, and other articles in proportion. Farmers who have land and negroes are hard pressed to obtain the means necessary to feed their families and stock. Harder times were never experienced and he represents the distress in Macon as prevailing pretty generally.

Memphis Enquirer.

MARRIED

On the 14th inst., at Union Cross, by J. J. Raper, Esq., MR. ROBERTSON STAFFORD to MISS L. C. SHIELDS, all of Forsyth.

In this place, on the 24th inst. by Rev. G. F. Bahnson, MR. HERMAN BUTNER, of Bethania, to MISS PHILIPINA SIDES, of this place.

DIED.

In Kernersville, on the 15th inst., JUNIUS VENABLE, only son of John H. and Mary Jane Hester.

In this county on the 10th inst., IDA E. LAUGENHOUR, infant daughter of Samuel and A. L. Laugenour, aged 6 months, 19 days.

In Winston, on the 28th inst., MR. WM. STUDDARD, in the 84th year of his age.

In this county, MR. JACOB SCHAUB, at an advanced age.

For the Press.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

July 23rd.

This morning we left Morganton, the weather very sultry and threatening. The country in the vicinity of the village appears to be well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and we passed some very fine and beautifully located farms along the highway, the proprietors, above all, having an eye towards comfortable dwellings, with such surroundings as to make home attractive, proving that

"The first sure symptoms of a mind in health,
Is rest of heart, and pleasures felt at home."

We soon entered a hilly country, which with every prospect of rain, was not very encouraging. The rain soon descended in torrents, making it difficult for our horses to climb the many ascents, which were becoming more and more frequent as we drove along. Indeed in many places the hills became almost mountains, to our untutored eyes, and, although we had but a limited view from our now closed carryall, yet we could form some idea of ascending mountains, or at least climbing some pretty tall hills, and that under difficulties. But with all this, there was something to cheer us on our way; for who can see a rain descend upon the dry and parched earth, without pleasure; who can look upon the *laughing* corn field as the rain patters upon its waving, banner-like leaves, and watch the blades of grass as they bend under their load of pearly drops, drinking in gratefully the life-sustaining element, without feeling thankful to a beneficent creator who does all things well.

To-day we nooned near the dwelling of Mr. Dobson, and after disposing of our horses as best we could under some fine old trees, amid an almost blinding rain, we were kindly invited to shelter in the house, our kind host remarking "that where he always stayed, we certainly could spend a few hours." We, of course, turned in and lunched, having a pleasant time, the rain merrily pattering upon our "roof-tree."

After a few hours' rest, we again resumed our journey, with the same threatening prospect. However, to our relief, we had no more rain that day, and the sun occasionally peeped at us from behind the almost closely drawn veil of clouds. But to the mountains—yes, indeed the mountains looked glorious, distilling snowy vapors from every streamlet flowing down their jagged sides. The sight was grand beyond description, as the vapors would rise and float around their cumbrous sides, ever and anon rising and capping with a snowy veil, their craggy heads, only to float away and coquette with some neighboring and more elevated peak. All day long did these pure incense-like clouds rise towards the skies,

"Here flying loosely as the mane
Of a young war-horse in the blast;—
There, rolled in masses dark and swelling
As proud to be the thunder's dwelling."

The country becomes more and more hilly as you approach Marion, the seat of justice of McDowell County. We were directed to avoid the village, as it contained around it, and we accordingly wound tering it at its lower extre[mity] near the

The town is represented as a pleasant place, perched, like an eagle's nest upon a hill, and from the glimpses we caught, answers the description very well. The road now assumed a more even surface, and we had high times, the road being bounded on either side by steep hills or "Young Mountains." While we were admiring the beauties of these varied scenes, and as we rounded a high bluff, the residence of Mr. Irwin, or "Pleasant Gardens"—as this region is called—burst upon our enraptured vision. The location is very fine, Catawba river running in the rear of the dwelling. The road runs along the base of high hills, on one side, while on the other, lies one uninterrupted stretch of river bottom, containing some six hundred acres, in the highest state of cultivation, which, together with the general neatness and care throughout, makes it one of the most desirable and pleasant places in the country. The horizon is skirted with the noble Blue Ridge, and its numerous spurs stretching toward us. We all stopped to view, in the mellow evening light, these new and charming sights. We now neared the noble Catawba again, and were soon fording its sparkling waters, much amused as to our exit, not having noticed the road on the opposite bank, until we had entered the stream. After a brisk drive we soon arrived at Ch[ief] Carson's residence, a lovely spot by the sparkling waters of Buck Creek.

The dwelling is situated about a rod from the creek, surrounded with beautiful grounds, tastefully laid out, with well arranged grass plots, fine evergreen shrubbery, and wide graveled walks, the whole densely shaded by magnificent old forest trees. Among the shrubs and small trees we noticed the spruce, and the Black Mountain "Balsam Fir." This charming spot was planted under the superintendence of Mrs. Carson; and she has indeed erected an *evergreen* monument, in the memories of her numerous guests. About two miles up the creek is a fine sulphur spring, a good road leading to it. Five miles up this same stream are beautiful cascades, said to repay a visit. In our opinion, there is no place where one could throw off dull care and ruralize with greater pleasure and satisfaction than at this residence.—After a good supper we seated ourselves in the front piazza of the house and enjoyed this charming locality, lit up by "fair Luna's silver sheen," checkering the green sward with her mellow light, and glancing in the rippling stream. Amid so much beauty, now robed in night's jewelled mantle, we were loth to retire, and when we did seek our pillow, the rippling of waters proved a sweet lullaby. How is it that a scene of quiet beauty makes so much deeper an impression than a startling one?—The glorious sunset we witnessed on the banks of this stream,—the curving and forest mantled shores—the mellow mountains, all combined to make a scene of unsurpassing loveliness, indelibly impressed upon the mind, coming back to soothe our troubles at some future time with strange power, while the gloomy gorge and savage precipice, or the sudden storm, seems only to excite the surface of one's feelings.

July 24th.

We reluctantly tore ourselves away from this spot, this morning, having lingered amid its loveliness till near 9 o'clock. The morning was cool and the invigorating mountain breeze playing in the tree tops, and kising the verdant lawn, wafted pleasure and excitement upon its downy wings.

We have in former papers spoken of fine mountain views, and the reader must excuse repetition, as all the adjectives at our command have been exhausted, while the views become more and more enchanting, calling forth rapturous exclamations of delight.

Jogging along slowly, enjoying the varied scenes around us, we arrived at "Old Fort" Post Office, the residence of Gen. A. Burgin, which is pleasantly situated, and is an inviting place to the weary traveller. Here we refreshed ourselves with cool water, and purchased provender for our horses. Gen. Burgin wished us a pleasant trip to the Black, and recommended us, by all means, to spend a night upon the peak, and we pursued our course.

In this neighborhood the mountains afford amusement in the way of hunting, and the streams furnish ample means for recreation and pleasure.

We halted at noon on the wood skirted banks of the Catawba, a high rocky eminence rising on the opposite bank, presenting quite a romantic scene. After enjoying our meal, we spread the Buffalo robe upon a grassy bank and reclined at our ease, the varied scenes of the last few days crowding upon our now excited imaginations. We here *discovered* our first snake, coiled upon a rock in the river, which, of course touched our bump of destructiveness. At the second shot it rolled off the rock "just as easy,"—*not* dead, however,—as it mockingly wriggled out of reach.

Many were the pleasantries we indulged in at each other's expense; especially those inclined to "nap it," were unmercifully dealt with, much to their discomfort, they, however, endeavoring to bear it, with stoical composure.

The time for moving having arrived, we again rolled on, soon reaching the foot of the Blue Ridge, at the Swannanoa Gap, considered the best and most picturesque crossing place on the mountains. Here we turned in a newly cut road, the old one being occupied by the Western Railroad. The ascent is gradual, yet very apparent. We here concluded to tramp, (more for pleasure than necessity, as the road was very good,) and, therefore, cut us a staff, intending to use it throughout our peregrinations, and as I write it stands near me, a souvenir of the hills. This is truly a splendid Gap, the road densely shaded with fine old trees, skirted on either side with tall and luxuriant laurels. In the spring months, this must be an enchanting spot, the woods redolent from the numerous flowers, and the bursting foliage of the tall oaks and other forest trees. Occasionally it is difficult to realize that you are upon the mountains, yet, by glancing above and beneath, up the mountain sides, and down into the gorges, it becomes very apparent that you are indeed in the [mo]untry fastens itself upon the senses, by its loveliness and beauty, with here and there a rugged pass up a neighboring ascent, while at your side, far down, rolls the Catawba, fretting and dashing amid the rocks that impede its progress. The beauties are much enhanced by the numerous little rills that cross your path, dancing merrily oer their pebbly bed.

We were now gradually nearing the "top of the Ridge," six miles from its foot; and as we moved slowly along, we longed for an exciting scene, in the shape of a bear, with *tail* turned *towards* us, making in an *opposite* direction; or of rousing a deer from his leafy lair. We wished to see some of the wild denizens of the grand old forest and mountain. We did not realize our wishes, and we had rather not, than to have had them gratified after the manner described by Prime in his "Switzerland." He says:

"A beautiful Chamois was standing on the ledge of rock that overhung the path, as I turned from the Reichenbach Fall, and I was pleased to see so fine a specimen of the animal, whose home is the Alps, and whose pursuit has been for ages the delight of the mountaineer. He would have sprung from crag to crag at my approach and soon disappeared, had he not been held by a string in the hand of a boy, who expected a few coppers for showing the animal."

This, of course, destroyed all the rugged romance in connection with these graceful creatures.

We arrived near the summit, and beheld again the labors attending the Western Rail Road. A Virginia Company has this contract, and work altogether Irishmen, whose cabins are perched on every practicable point, in the vicinity. The laborers were preparing for tunneling and were working away with a will, that threw any labor that we ever beheld in the shade.

About fifty yards from the top of the ridge, we reached the head spring of the Catawba, a wild looking spot, with fine trees around it, and the ground carpeted with moss. Harry Hall, the journalist of a similar party, thus speaks of the spot:—

"The Castalian fount of Parnassus could not have been more charming than this, nor could it, think we, have more successfully inspired the bard of the oracular priest. If one could not write sweet poesy there, or divine the future of man, 'twould be vain for him to try elsewhere."

Harry would now find an Irishman's shanty perched near this fount, and the "rich brogue" might help to *wake* his slumbering muse.

We now hurried on for the top, which we soon reached, and had a glorious prospect. The descent is soon over and you roll along with the ridge behind you, ere you are aware of it. It was evening; and as we thus drove along we descried a company of mountaineers descending one of the numerous spurs that shoot out from the main ridge of mountains. "A deer, a deer," we shouted, and were answered with an affirming halloo, that sent the blood tingling through our veins. We all stopped and ran towards the spot where they seemed to "carry it," and arrived in time to see a two year old buck, thrown upon the green sward, to the relief of one of these hardy sons of the forest. We were denied the pleasure of seeing the antlered forest beauty, bounding through the tangled brushwood; but had no idea of being "in at the death" of one, or seeing its noble form stretched lifeless upon the earth it had so often spurned in its wild career through the dark green wood.

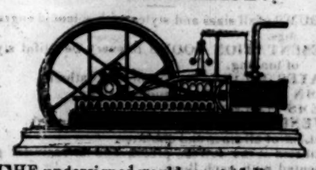
A pack of noble hounds were lying around, evidently enjoying the scence as much as any of us, and we could almost imagine their loud deep bay ringing and echoing through the gorge, while the startled deer, lifting its beautful head, bounded away on a long chase and bold swim for life.

After enjoying this novel scene, we hurried on; arriving at Jos. Stepp's house just at sunset. More anon.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes that between 60 and 70 Sophomores were dismissed from the University of N. C. a few days ago: The trouble originated in a difficulty between two students, and the action of the Faculty thereon was followed by rebellion and dismissal.

The Breckinridge Rout in Missouri.—Five Douglas Democrats are elected to Congress, one Bell man, and one for Lincoln. The Breckinridge Disunionists have not chosen a member.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. A. VOGLER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand.

E. A. VOGLER.

July 1st, 1860. 14:||:1m.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Flu**[id], and the [sa]me at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

NOTICE.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANKROAD.

ON Saturday the 15th day of September next, at 1 p. m., there will be a meeting of the Stockholders West of High Point, at the Town Hall in Salem.

A full attendance of stockholders is requested, as business of importance, in reference to the division of the road, will be considered.

August 17, 1860. 18-5t

FOR SALE.

A LOT of one acre of land, with a good House and Garden thereon, and plenty of good water convenient. Situated about one mile West of Salem.

WM. EVANS.

August 17, 1860.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey MULE, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on his shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and barefooted,—valued at $25.

June 15—3tf T. CHITTY, *Ranger.*

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING

For Picture Frames.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

PORTFOLIOS

IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOK STORE.

LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS

And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

YORK Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.

J. G. MARLEE, Principal,

Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects. The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - - $7 00 per month.
Tuition varies from $6 00 to 20 00 per Session.
Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Corolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of al persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14:||:tf.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronised. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C.

JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

*** Sentinel copy.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of ENSAY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

5-3m

Cabinet Making.

patronage he has received [for] the last twenty years in his business, and does say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

Rev. F. B. HOLLAND, at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

POETRY.

Dissolve the Union!

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires,
And cooled—oh, were so rich a flood?
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood!

Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When "Terror" reared her bloody lance,
And Man became destruction's child,
And woman in her passions wild,
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen
Before the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled Flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave,
And then above the wreck of years
Quaff an eternity of tears!

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free?
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast and hand to hand,
Our patriot-fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but a hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe
Than Hist'ry's crimson tale has told,
Since Nero's car in blood e'er rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak! Ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry;
Shriek out! ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!
Dead Heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your blood!

HUMOROUS.

MRS. PEACOCK'S PHILOSOPHY.

As I sez to Mr. Peacock, Mr. Peacock, sez I, it taint no use makin' words over what can't be helped. Married folks don't ought to find fault with each other for better or worse, and if they find it's for worse, it don't make it better to go through the world growlin' and grumblin'. For my part I think it's a great deal better to make the best of folks, instead of the worst on 'em. If they see you remember the good in them, they feel kind o'encouraged and keep growin' better and better; but if you keep talkin' of the bad, why, they grow discouraged and think there aint a bit of use in tryin'. As I sez to Mr. Peacock, Mr. Peacock, sez I, you needn't 'a married me if you didn't want to, of course you needn't; you might have married Susan Slasher; she wanted you bad enough, mercy knows. I needn't have married you, of course I needn't. Wasn't young 'Squire Tim dead in love with me? Didn't he look jest as if he were melting whenever I kem' round? Didn't I look straight ahead, dreadful unconscious, jest as if nothin' ailed him? and all from principle? I wasn't going to encourage him jest to disappoint him, and make him take pisen, for was'nt I in love with you, Mr. Peacock. Didn't I have lots of lovers? I, Serepty Ann Green of Greentown, and never looked at any of them, because I loved you, Mr. Peacock? But, sez I, suppose I had married 'Squir Tim, and you'd married Susan Slasher, Susan would'nt have had my faults, of course she would'nt, but she'd 'a had her own. And, sez I, Mr. Peacock, you would'nt have liked her faults any better than you like mine. I know Susan is a cut-and dash sort of a woman; she'd 'a put the work through faster than I do, like enough; but would she have given her life as you know she wouldn't do, Mr. Peacock? No, sez I, supposin' she had, Has she got my elevated mind? No, you know she hasn't,—and my taste for literature? No, you know she hasn't. But she's got a higher head, that you know, Mr. Peacock. She'd 'a taken her nave, Mr. Peacock, if I 'spect he's as Oh dear! em—you're a dre'ful trial to me sometimes, Mr. Peacock; scoldin' around, but I love you better than a thousand 'Squire Tim's. Pity if I don't. And if you squint a little, I aint goin' to look at you till you squint worse, or till I see nothin' but squint; and you musn't stare at the wart on my chin till it covers my face. That's what I say to Mr. Peacock, young ladies, and it's just as good for you to hear. Only when you get married, be sure you marry for love, and for nothin' else, and everything will come out right.

Springfield Republican.

YOUNG AMERICAN WONDERS.

Wonder what mamma keeps Bridget at home from church to work all day, and says it is wicked for me to build my rabbit house on Sunday?

Wonder why our minister bought that pretty cane with the yellow lion's head on the top, and then asked me for my cent to put in the missionary box? Don't I wan't a jewsharp just as much as he wants a cane?

Wonder what makes pa tell such nice stories to visitors about his hiding the master's rattan when he went to school, and about his running away from the schoolmistress when she was going to whip him, and then shut me up all day in a dark room because I tried, just once, to be as smart as he was?

Wonder why mama tells pa he is cross when he comes home at night and says his tea is weak, and ties a handkerchief over my mouth so that I can neither speak nor breathe, because I happen to say she is cross?

Wonder what made pa say that wicked word when Bessy upset the ink all over his papers, and then snapped my ears because I said the same thing when my kite string broke?

Oh dear! there are lots of things that I want to know! How I wish I was a man!

A GOOD ONE.

Two young ladies of New York were lately spending the summer in Northeastern Pennsylvania. During their visit they took several long rides with the daughter of their host about the country. On one of these occasions—as they had been travelling some distance, and the day was warm, and as a trough of running water stood invitingly by the road-side—they concluded to give their pony a drink. One of the city ladies agreed to get out and arrange matters for this purpose; the others remaining in the carriage, and deeply engaged in conversation, for some time paid no attention to the proceedings of their companion. When, at last, surprised at the long delay, they turned to ascertain the cause, they discovered her endeavoring to unbuckle the *crupper*. In amazement, they inquired, "What in the world are you doing that for?" To which she naively replied, "Why, I am unbuckling this strap to let the horse's head down so he can drink!"

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY!
FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE!
PROSE! FICTION! DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT!

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WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860. 4-tf.

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The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000
ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)
FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

NEWS! NEWS!
GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST, 1860.
Georgia State Lottery,
M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.
Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5,
Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 83 to be Drawn Aug 4, 1860.
Class 84 do do 11, 1860.
Class 85 do do 18, 1860.
Class 86 do do 25, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1	Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	5	Prizes of 1 000 are	5,000
1	Prize of	20,000	is	20 000	10	" 500 are	5,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000	2	" 400 are	800
1	"	5,000	is	5,000	2	" 300 are	600
1	"	4,000	is	4,000	2	" 200 are	400
1	"	3,000	is	3,000	50	" 150 are	7,500
1	"	2,000	is	2000	100	" 100 are	10,000
1	"	1 500	is	1,500	100	" 95 are	9.500
1	"	1 100	is	1,100	100	" 85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
25,448 Amounting to $212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " half tickets 30
" " " quarter " 15
" " " eighth " 7 50

LOOK AT THIS!
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1	Capital Prize of		$28,000
1	Prize of		4,600
1	Prize of		4,000
1	Prize of		3,000
1	Prize of		2,171 20
10	Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40	Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50	Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259	Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64	Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64	Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64	Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632	Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224	Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412	Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.
Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to
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Spring Emporium!
Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.
E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of
No. 1. COACH BODY,
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DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &C.,
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country
Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.
A. T. ZEVELY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

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It Tells You	How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.
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100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

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H. K. THOMAS.
Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

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☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri weekly westward.

Giveghim a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 4. 1860. 3-3m

1860.
Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

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☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

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Dr. J. W. Bennett,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Anoah Beeson,	Lewis C. Layton, 2
John F. Ballard,	Miss Fannie March,
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Miss Sallie Clark,	"Virginia W. Mayhall
Miss Saly A. Davis,	W. W. Petree,
E. Dodson,	Capt. J. S. Pledger,
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Miss Bettie Fowlkes, 2	Rial Riggs,
" Embra P. Fowlkes,	David Sell,
Thomas Foulks, 2	Thomas Smith,
H. C. Foster,	T. S. E. Strickland,
Dr. L. V. Green,	Mess Tuercks & Reader
Miss Mary Hendrix,	Matthew P Taylor,
John Hill,	W. R. Vaughan
Miss Carline Idle,	Billee P. Wright,
Thomas Jones,	C. F. Whitley.
F. C. Lyon,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Sexual Organs, and REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb. 6-1y

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache; and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in Biliary Derangement, and caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. The "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to Immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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